

Appendix B




ANSWERS TO CHAPTER SUMMARY QUESTIONS

Chapter 2

1. A. Markers allow you to navigate quickly to different scales and locations in a map view. Each marker is associated with a point on the map and a scale. With the HUD Markers tool, you can zoom to that point and scale, add new markers, remove or rename old markers, and rearrange their order of appearance in the HUD Map Library.
2. B. The Pan tool.
3. C. Dot density theme maps of grocery stores. The HUD Map Library provides a wide array of preset maps that display census and HUD data, including population and ethnicity information, in easy-to-read and informative themes such as color themes and chart themes. Although C2020 does not include the locations of grocery stores, you will learn to import data in chapter 4.
4. D. All of the above. C2020 allows you to label, style, add, hide, remove, and rename layers on a map. All of these options are available under Map, Layers.
5. C. The Automatic Label tool.
6. C. The Working layer.
7. True.
8. C. The Pointer tool. You can resize, move, edit, and remove an item with the Pointer tool. To move, click and drag the item. To resize, click once on the item and click and drag one of the black handles. To edit, double-click on the item. To remove, click once on the item and press the Delete key on your keyboard.

Chapter 3

1. A. The User Projects tool .
2. False. You can use HUD Location tools from the Main Menu to manually place User Project locations on a map.
3. False. C2020 requires an ID field populated by an integer before it will geocode a database.
4. C. The Pointer tool. You may also retrieve the Legend Settings dialog box by selecting Map, Settings, from the Main Menu and clicking on the Legend Settings option. Once there, you can change the content of your legend.

Chapter 4

1. True. When you click on the map with the Info tool activated, the software will bring up a dialog box listing the data associated with the point, line, or area on the working layer that you clicked on.
2. False. You can edit only map layers that are standard geographic files (.DBD). All of the geographic files that come packaged with the software are compact geographic files (.CDF).
3. True. When editing area data, the software gives you the option of splitting, joining, or copying data with the Settings tool located in the Map Editing dialog box. The default is set to Split.
4. A. Tools, Export, and B. File, New. Use Tools, Export, if you want to start with data from some of the packaged layers included with the software. Use File, New, if you want to start from scratch.
5. True. You can create your own map categories and add any number of your own maps to the Map Library.

Chapter 5

1. False. To receive a complete list of projects in an area, including both projects with addresses and areawide projects without addresses (such as citywide street improvements), select Agency as the query method. This will return all projects associated with the agency regardless of location information.
2. B. The HUD Query Area tool. You can use this tool to double-click on an area and select a predefined jurisdiction, or you can use this tool to draw an area of your choice.
3. True. You can use the CPD entitlement tool to access the Consolidated Plan projects for any grantee for a specified year beginning with 1995.
4. False. You can also access information about the PHA organization by using the Details button.
5. True. You can determine if any specific address lies within an EZ/EC. This information may help to determine whether activities at specific sites qualify for Federal tax credits.

Chapter 6

1. True.
2. True.
3. The Pointer tool. Just like in a map, you use the pointer tool to manipulate all Freehand items.
4. C. Landscape.
5. D. The Hide Column tool.

Chapter 7

1. True. You need to fill in all of the fields on a proposed project before you can mark it for submission.
2. True and False. The grantee screens are relational. That is, information from one screen is taken from another. Once you have filled in the objectives on the Priority Needs forms, the objectives will appear in the Proposed Projects forms when you assign them a priority need.
3. D. All of the Priority Needs have objectives. Continuum of Care, Housing, and Special Needs/Non-Homeless each have one objective. Community Needs has one objective for each of its nine categories.

